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URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF CHESHUNT



ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

including the Report of the

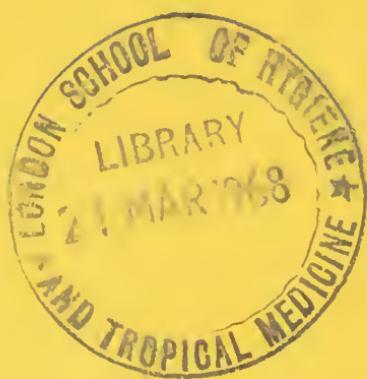
SANITARY INSPECTOR

for the year

1950

Printed by

THE CAXTON PRESS, HIGH STREET, WALTHAM CROSS



Urban District Council of Cheshunt

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE 1950-51 :—

Councillor M. W. HAYTER (*Chairman*)
Councillor R. H. BEAL
Councillor D. E. BREEZE
Councillor C. W. BUCKINGHAM
Councillor W. C. CLARK
Councillor R. FINCHAM
Councillor E. A. JENNINGS

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT—Staff :—

Medical Officer of Health (Part time) :
CHARLES R. HILLIS, M.B., B.C.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health (Part time) :
JOHN A. CURRIE, M.B., B.S.

Senior Sanitary Inspector, Inspector under the Petroleum Acts :—
C. WILSON, M.R.SAN.I., M.S.I.A. (1.3.4)

Additional Sanitary Inspector :

W. G. DAVIES, M.R.SAN.I., M.S.I.A. (2.3.4) Resigned 8/1/50
S. C. BAKER, A.R.SAN.I., M.S.I.A. (2.3) Appointed 20/2/50

General :

MISS T. PAVELY, *Clerk/Typist*

MISS P. WARNER, *Clerk*

MR. G. WARNER, *Mortuary Attendant (Part time)*

MR. T. P. CRESSWELL, *Rodent Operative*

Key to qualifications of Sanitary Inspectors—

1. Sanitary Inspector's Certificate, Royal Sanitary Institute.
2. Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspectors Examination Joint Board for Sanitary Inspectors.
3. Meat & Food Inspector's Certificate, Royal Sanitary Institute.
4. Certificate in Sanitary Science as applied to Buildings and Public Works, Royal Sanitary Institute.

To the Chairman and Members of the Urban District Council of Cheshunt

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present my fifth annual report, together with that of the Sanitary Inspector, upon the health and sanitary circumstances of the district.

Vital statistics for the year show cause for satisfaction in that the birth rate is slightly higher and the death rate lower than corresponding figures for the country as a whole.

The infantile mortality rate of 22.59 shows reasonable comparison with the rate for England and Wales at 29.8. Last year the high figure of infant mortality for this district was due to an exceptional number of infant deaths from prematurity and congenital debility which did not truly reflect the general trend. The figures given in the report show that the chances of survival in the first year of life continue to improve. It is interesting to note that the infant mortality rate for 1851 was 154 per 1,000 live births.

It is pleasing to note again that there were no cases of diphtheria during the year. There was a minor epidemic of whooping cough (130 cases) but comparatively few cases of measles.

A visit was made by the Mass Radiography Unit of the North East Metropolitan Region, to this district in May, and the detailed results are given in the report.

There was a minor out-break of food poisoning at a residential hostel in the district. This is a subject which has received a good deal of publicity and it is essential if the incidence of food poisoning is to be reduced that every one engaged in handling food at all stages of its manufacture and distribution should practice scrupulous attention to cleanliness.

I wish to record my thanks to the Sanitary Inspector and to all members of the staff for their co-operation throughout the year and to the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee for their continued interest and support.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

C. R. HILLIS,

Medical Officer of Health.

SECTION I

STATISTICS

Area : The area of Cheshunt is 8,480 acres.

Population : Registrar-General's estimate—

1939	17,850	1943	18,590	1947	21,080
1940	18,190	1944	18,700	1948	21,210
1941	18,310	1945	18,700	1949	21,490
1942	18,610	1946	20,230	1950	22,180
				1949	1950
Number of inhabited houses on the rate books				5943	6119
Rateable Value				£131,713	£135,566
Sum represented by penny rate				520	550

Vital Statistics :

	BIRTH RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION			DEATH RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION		
	Cheshunt		England & Wales	Cheshunt		England & Wales
	Number	Rate		Number	Rate	
1939	306	17.14	15.0	179	9.75	12.1
1940	286	15.72	14.6	221	12.63	14.3
1941	301	16.43	14.2	230	12.56	12.9
1942	335	18.0	15.8	194	10.42	11.6
1943	380	20.44	16.5	204	10.97	12.1
1944	373	19.95	17.6	209	11.18	11.6
1945	333	17.8	16.1	202	10.8	11.4
1946	432	21.35	19.1	188	9.29	11.5
1947	494	23.43	20.5	226	10.7	12.0
1948	418	19.71	17.9	209	9.85	10.8
1949	381	17.73	16.7	213	9.91	11.7
1950	354	15.96	15.8	221	9.96	11.6
				1949	1950	
Still birth rate per 1,000 total births (live and still)				23.08	8.4	
Deaths from puerperal causes :—						
Deaths from puerperal and post abortive sepsis				nil	nil	
Deaths from other maternal causes...				...	nil	3
Death rate per 1,000 total births (live and still)				nil	8.4	

Death rates of infants under 1 year of age:—

ALL INFANTS PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS:—

	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
Cheshunt ...	48.70	34.84	36.54	35.82	34.21	35.00
England and Wales 50	55	59	49	49	46	
	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
Cheshunt ...	36.03	34.72	22.27	14.35	44.62	22.59
England and Wales 46	43	41	34	32	29.8	

Birth-Rates, Civilian Death Rates, Analysis of Mortality, Maternal Mortality and Case Rates of certain Infectious Diseases in the year 1950.

(Provisional figures based on Weekly and Quarterly Returns)

126 County Boroughs	148 Smaller Towns (Resi- dent Popula- tion 25,000 at London 1931 Census)	London and Great Towns including Wales	Cheshunt
England	Adm.	County	
		to 50,000 at	

Rates per 1,000 civilian population:—

Births:—

Live Births ...	15.8	17.6	16.7	17.8	15.96
Still Births ...	0.37	0.45	0.38	0.36	0.14

Deaths:—

All Causes... ...	11.6	12.3	11.6	11.8	9.96
Typhoid and Para-typhoid	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—
Whooping Cough ...	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	—
Diphtheria... ...	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—
Tuberculosis ...	0.36	0.42	0.33	0.39	0.27
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—
Influenza	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.07	0.05
Aeute Poliomyelitis (ineluding Polio-encephalitis) ...	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	—
Pneumonia	0.46	0.49	0.45	0.48	0.27

Rates per 1,000 Live Births:—

Deaths under 1 year of age	29.8	33.8	29.4	26.3	22.59
Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 years of age	1.9	2.2	1.6	1.0	—

Rates per 1,000 civilian population:—

Notifications:—

Typhoid Fever ...	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	—
Paratyphoid Fever...	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	—
Meningoeoecal Infeetion	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.03	—
Searlet Fever ...	1.50	1.56	1.61	1.23	0.86

Whooping Cough ...	3.60	3.97	3.15	3.21	5.86
Diphtheria... ...	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.03	—
Erysipelas ...	0.17	0.19	0.16	0.17	0.27
Smallpox	0.00	0.00	—	—	—
Measles	8.39	8.76	8.36	6.57	0.99
Pneumonia ...	0.70	0.77	0.61	0.50	1.71
Acute Poliomyelitis including Polio- encephalitis					
Paralytic ..	0.13	0.12	0.11	0.08	0.05
Non-Paralytic	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.05	—
Food Poisoning ...	0.17	0.16	0.14	0.25	0.86

Rates per 1,000 Total Births (Live and Still) :—

Notifications :—

Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia	5.81	7.43	4.33	6.03	2.83
--	------	------	------	------	------

Causes of Death.

			Male	Female
All Causes			118	103
Tuberculosis of respiratory system		... —		5
Other tuberculosis ... ... ...		... —		1
Syphilitic Diseases ... ... ...		... 1		—
Other infective and Parasitic Diseases ...		1		1
Cancer ... ... ...		... 14		21
Diabetes ... ... ...		... —		1
Vascular Lesions of nervous system		... 12		15
Coronary Disease, Angina ...		... 18		11
Hypertension with Heart Disease		... 3		3
Other Heart Disease ...		... 20		18
Other circulatory diseases		... 5		4
Influenza ... ... ...		... 1		—
Bronchitis ... ... ...		... 15		5
Pneumonia ... ... ...		... 4		2
Other respiratory diseases		... 1		1
Ulcer of stomach ... ... ...		... 1		—
Nephritis and nephrosis		... 2		2
Hyperplasia of prostate		... 4		—
Other defined and ill defined diseases		... 8		6
Congenital debility, premature birth, etc.,		3		3
Motor vehicle Accidents		... 1		2
All other accidents ... ... ...		... 4		—
Suicide ... ... ...		... —		2

SECTION 2

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

Regional Hospital Board Services.

Physiotherapy Clinic	Welfare Centre, High Street, Waltham Cross, 9 a.m. to 4.30 p.m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
Chest Clinic	Transferred to Waltham Abbey Isolation Hospital, Mondays, 2.30 p.m.
Ophthalmic Clinic	Welfare Centre, High Street, Waltham Cross, Fridays, 9.30 to 11.30 a.m.

County Council Health Services.

Ambulance	Fire Station, Cheshunt. Establishment on 31st December, 1950 :— 2 shift leaders 6 men 2 ambulances (one replaced early in 1950 by new Daimler ambulance) 1 sitting-ease chair
Day Nursery	The Chestnuts, Waltham Cross. 40 places for children 0 to 5 years. Waiting List on 31st December, 1950—39.
Home Help Service	Organizer: Mrs. M. Ellis, Welfare Centre, High Street, Waltham Cross. Hours: Monday to Friday, 10 to 11 a.m. Establishment of Home Helps at 31st December, 1950 :— whole-time 8 half-time 22 casual (i.e. employed on hourly basis) 16 Cases assisted during 1950—243.
Welfare Centres	Labour Hall, College Road, Cheshunt. Thursday, 2 to 4 p.m. Doctor attends 2nd and 4th Thursday in the month. Nockold Hall, Goffs Lane, Goffs Oak. 1st and 3rd Wednesdays in the month 2.30 to 4.30 p.m. Rear of Greenfield House, High Street, Waltham Cross :—

Minor Ailments Clinic, Monday to Friday, 9 to 10 a.m.

Dental Clinic—by appointment only.

Speech Therapy Clinic, Fridays, 9 a.m. to 12.15 p.m. and 1.30 to 4 p.m.

Ante-Natal Clinic: Tuesdays, 9 a.m. to 12 noon. Midwives only. Wednesdays, 9 a.m. to 12 noon, Doctors attend.

Infant Welfare Centre, Wednesdays, 1.45 to 4 p.m.

Health Visitors and School Nurses Miss Churchill, Welfare Centre, High Street, Waltham Cross.

Mrs. E. H. Wright, 8 Stuart Way, Bury Green, Cheshunt. (Temp. until new appointment made).

District Nurses and Midwives Miss Hitchon and Miss Skidmore, Greenfield Cottage, 178, High Street, Waltham Cross.
(Waltham Cross 3127)

Miss Smith, 24, Cromwell Avenue, Cheshunt.
(Waltham Cross 3580)

Miss Gilbert, The Lodge, Goffs Oak Villa, Goffs Oak. (Cuffley 2420)

Miss E. L. Day, Park Cottage, Flamstead End.
(Waltham Cross 3410)

Mrs. Craig (Part time—no midwifery) 19, Hill-view Gardens, Cheshunt.

OTHER SERVICES.

Blood Transfusion.

The Cheshunt Recruitment Committee of the National Blood Transfusion Service which was formed in 1947 have an arrangement under which a mobile team visits the Welfare Centre, Waltham Cross, every six weeks. Sessions are held on Thursday afternoon from 1.30 p.m. to 6.30 p.m. with occasional Sunday sessions.

Dates of future sessions and further information may be obtained from Miss Munns, the Secretary of the Recruitment Committee at Speedwell, Blindmans Lane, Cheshunt. Telephone No. Waltham Cross 2036.

I am indebted to Miss Munns for the following details :—

"There have been six Thursday and two Sunday sessions during the year with an average up to 65 donors. The target is 100 and recruitment of new donors is urgent to meet the demands of the hospitals. New donors are tested before they are accepted and regular donors are given a routine test from time to time. Several local donors have received badges for 20, 15 or 10 donations."

Laboratory Facilities.

A hospital laboratory service is available at Chase Farm Hospital and at the Public Health Laboratory at the Hertford County Hospital, and specimens and patients may be referred to the laboratories.

Scabies.

There was no demand for the treatment of scabies during the year and the facilities previously available at premises belonging to the Hoddesdon Council were withdrawn since the building is now used for other purposes. The facilities provided by arrangement with the Enfield Council are also not now available.

Mortuary.

The mortuary is situated in a Building at Cheshunt Cemetery, Bury Green Road. During the year ten bodies were received in the mortuary..

National Assistance Act, 1948.

During the year no action was taken by the Council under Section 47 of the Act, for the removal to suitable premises of persons in need of care and attention.

The British Red Cross Society.

Miss E. Munns, Vice President, B.R.C.S. (Herts,) has kindly supplied me with details of the work of the Cheshunt division which includes the distribution of Invalid Food to T.B. Ex-Service Personnel and the distribution of a limited number of over-seas food parcels to civilian tuberculosis and cancer cases.

Civilian After Care and Invalid Children Aid Cases are visited and helped.

SECTION 3.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

Notifiable Diseases.

The following table shows details of diseases notified during 1949 and 1950:—

	1949		1950		
	Cases Notified		Cases Notified	Cases admitted to Hospital	Deaths
Scarlet Fever	...	15	19	15	—
Measles	...	450	22	—	—
Whooping Cough	...	48	130	1	—
Pneumonia	...	20	38	1	6
Erysipelas	...	3	6	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	1		1	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	2		1	1	—
Dysentery	...	3	4	—	—
Food Poisoning	...	1	19	1	—

Tuberculosis—New Cases 1950.

Age Period	Respiratory		Non-respiratory		Totals
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
0— 5	1	1	1	—	3
5—15	—	1	—	1	2
15—25	3	1	—	1	5
25—35	2	1	—	—	3
35—45	1	—	—	—	1
45—55	2	—	—	—	2
55—65	1	—	—	—	1
65 upwards	1	1	—	—	2
	11	5	1	2	19

The number of new cases of Tuberculosis in 1949 was 23.

The death rate from Tuberculosis in 1950 was 0.27 per 1000 of the population.

In November the Consultant Chest Physician stated that B.C.G. Vaccination for tuberculosis is available at present for two classes of persons only, namely young persons who are working in contact with open cases of tuberculosis and also child contacts of open cases of tuberculosis.

Successful vaccination has been carried out in suitable cases of the latter class in this area.

No action was taken under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, or under section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936, which relate respectively to infectious persons suffering from tuberculosis and engaged in the handling of milk, and to the removal to hospital of infectious persons suffering from tuberculosis.

Mass Radiography.

The North East Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board carried out a Mass Radiography investigation at the Drill Hall, Cheshunt on 22nd-25th May, 1950.

The Council co-operated with the Board in making the local arrangements and in arranging publicity.

Altogether, 1,702 people were X-rayed in the four days. The first two days were devoted to schools and 276 males and 245 females attended. From this group of 521 persons 5 males and 6 females were recalled for large films.

At the public sessions on 24th and 25th May, 465 males and 716 females were X-rayed. From this group of 1,181 persons 25 males and 22 females were recalled for large films.

From both groups of recalled persons the large films showed the following results:—

ABNORMALITIES DISCOVERED IN SCHOOL GROUP.

		M	F	T
Abnormalities of bony thorax	...	1	1	2
Cardiovascular lesions—acquired	...	—	1	1
Azygos vein lobe	...	1	—	1
Pulmonary Tuberculosis—				
active primary	...	—	2	2
Pulmonary Tuberculosis—				
inactive primary	...	2	1	3

ABNORMALITIES DISCOVERED IN PUBLIC SESSION GROUP

Abnormalities of bony thorax	...	5	8	13
Bronchitis	...	1	—	1
Fibrosis (non Tuberculous)	...	—	1	1
Pleural thickening	...	3	2	5
Cardio-vascular lesions—acquired	...	1	2	3
Bronchogenic cyst	...	—	1	1
Pulmonary Tuberculosis—				
Inactive Primary	...	8	10	18
Pulmonary Tuberculosis—				
Active Post Primary	...	1	—	1
Pulmonary Tuberculosis—				
Inactive Post Primary	...	13	6	19

Disinfection.

Terminal disinfection of rooms and bedding is systematically carried out for scarlet fever and tuberculosis.

Special disinfection is done for cases of enteric or paratyphoid fevers, dysentery and poliomyelitis.

Measles and Whooping Cough.

The incidence of measles followed the pattern of previous years in that a minor epidemic has occurred on alternative years.

Year	Cases notified	Notifications per 1000 population
1950	22	0.99
1949	450	20.94
1948	128	6.04
1947	324	15.37
1946	59	2.91
1945	351	18.7
1944	14	0.75
1943	420	22.59
1942	38	2.04
1941	508	27.74
1940	60	3.24

The comparative incidence of whooping cough since 1940 is shown in the following table:—

Year.	Cases Notified.	Notification per 1000 population
1950	130	5.86
1949	48	2.23
1948	108	5.09
1947	147	6.97
1946	53	2.61
1945	26	1.39
1944	172	9.19
1943	19	1.02
1942	116	6.23
1941	155	8.41
1940	9	0.44

Poliomyelitis.

There was one case only of Poliomyelitis notified during the year. The patient, an adult female, was removed to hospital where the final diagnosis of right spinal lumber paralytic poliomyelitis was made.

The usual supervision of contacts was maintained.

In 1949 a Poliomyelitis survey was undertaken under the direction of Dr. Mc.Farlan of the University of Cambridge. The survey had two aims, (a) to trace possible sources of infection of poliomyelitis cases and

(b) to provide data for statistical analysis concerning predisposing factors and social conditions of households in which a case of poliomyelitis occurs.

Following the occurrence of the case at Cheshunt Dr. Mc.Farlan asked that special investigation should be carried out here which it was thought would further certain lines of enquiry which were being followed.

Specially prepared swabs were placed in a manhole on the soil sewer serving the area where the patient resided and these together with samples of sewage taken at Cheshunt Sewage Works were submitted to the Central Public Health Laboratory for examination.

Details of the occupants of all the houses served by the soil sewer in which the swabs had been placed were compiled, together with the history of any illness which had occurred among the occupants during the previous two months.

Specimens of faeces from all members of the patients house-hold were also obtained and submitted for examination.

Food Poisoning Outbreaks.

SUMMARY.

(a) Total number of outbreaks	One.
(b) Number of Cases	... Seventeen.
(c) Number of deaths	... Nil.
(d) Organisms or other agents responsible	Salmonella typhi-murium.
(e) Foods involved ...	Not traced.

There were nineteen cases of food poisoning notified during the year, being two isolated cases and a single outbreak involving seventeen persons. Both the isolated cases were a mild type and laboratory investigations showed that the causative agent was salmonella

but the probable origin of infection or contamination of food was not traced.

The single outbreak occurred at a hostel accommodating twenty six foreign workers engaged on general nursery work.

All the cases were mild, the main symptoms being vomiting, diarrhoea, head-ache and feverishness. Stool specimens were submitted for laboratory examination from all the occupants and salmonella typhi-murium was isolated from stools of seventeen persons. Six of these had no symptoms.

No intestinal pathogens were isolated from the stools of the cook, kitchen maid and the warden at the hostel. The cook had headache, diarrhoea and feverish symptoms three weeks before the out-break. Six stool specimens from the cook were examined with negative results and a blood specimen was reported upon as "Titres very suggestive of past infection with Salmonella Typhi-murium."

Duck eggs (thirty four), samples of ham and custard powder were submitted for laboratory examination but organisms of salmonella or dysentery group or coagulase-positive staphylococci or anaerobic spore-bearing bacilli were not found.

The body of a rat caught on the premises was examined and no intestinal pathogens were isolated.

All patients returned to work (not food handling) within fourteen days of the out-break but salmonella typhi-murium were isolated in the stools over varying periods up to four weeks and in one case for eight weeks from the date of the out-break. The probable origin of infection or contamination of food was not traced but it was considered that it was possibly connected with the illness of the cook three weeks previously.

SECTION 4

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES and SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

Report of The Sanitary Inspector

Sanitary Inspection of the Area.

The inspections made by the Sanitary Inspectors during the year numbered 2,525 and details as to the nature of these inspections are given in the tables which follow. 465 complaints relating to a variety of matters were received.

SUMMARY.

Number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under the Public Health and Housing Acts)	...	...	...	...	...	...	250
Number of dwelling-houses inspected for other than housing defects	...	...	...	...	...	...	265
Number of premises other than houses inspected							604
Premises re-inspected	...	...	...	...	...	...	581
Visits to works in progress	...	...	...	...	...	...	94
Miscellaneous Visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	731
							—
							2525

Included in the above table are the following classified visits :—

Visits to schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
„ „ places of public entertainment	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
„ „ swimming bath	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
„ „ movable dwellings	...	...	...	...	...	...	71
„ „ stables and piggeries	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
„ re overcrowding	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ „ Petroleum Acts.	...	...	...	...	...	...	60
„ „ Shops Acts	...	...	...	...	...	...	17

Visits re collection and disposal of refuse & salvage		159
,, „ verminous premises for disinfection...		15
„ „ infectious diseases		90
„ „ disinfections		40
„ „ drain tests		30
„ „ smoke observations		2
„ „ Rats and Mice		156

Details of inspections of food premises and factories are given in the appropriate sections of the report.

Housing Statistics.

Number of houses erected since 1945.

By the Urban District Council of Cheshunt

Permanent traditional, including flats		444
Permanent prefabricated	...	18
Temporary prefabricated	...	135
By the Edmonton Borough Council	...	128
By the Tottenham Borough Council	...	10
By Private enterprise	...	193
		928

Number of houses erected during 1950.

By the Urban District Council of Cheshunt

Permanent traditional	...	...	...	124
By the Edmonton Borough Council	...	...	...	128
By the Tottenham Borough Council	...	...	...	10
By Private enterprise	...	...	...	31
				293

Inspection of Dwelling Houses.

Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health & Housing Acts)	250
--	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Number of dwelling houses (included above) which were inspected or recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations 1925 and 1932	Nil.
--	------

*Remedy of Defects during the year without Service
of Formal Notices:*

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers 110

Action under Statutory Powers during the year:

(a) Proceedings under the Public Health Acts:

- (1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied 10
- (2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:
- (a) by Owners... 1
- (b) by Local Authority in default of Owners 2

(b) Proceedings under the Housing Act, 1936.

- (1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served under section 9 requiring defects to be remedied 1
- (2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notice:
- (a) by Owners.. Nil.
- (b) by Local Authority in default of Owners Nil.

Housing Act, 1949—Improvement Grants.

During the year the Council and the Ministry of Health approved an application for an Improvement Grant under Section 20 Housing Act, 1949, in respect of works of Improvement at 1, Church Lane, Cheshunt.

This is a two storey semi-detached dwelling house constructed of brick with timber floors and slated roof. It is approximately eighty years old.

The works of improvement for which grant was approved comprised a new kitchen wing and the proposal provided for adequate means of supplying hot water for domestic purposes, the provision of an internal water closet, fixed bath, sink and ventilated larder.

The original proposal included the provision of an additional bedroom but the Minister was not prepared to approve for Improvement Grant purposes the provision of a third bedroom to which the only approach was through another bedroom.

Inspection of Factories.

1. INSPECTIONS FOR PURPOSES OF PROVISIONS AS TO HEALTH.

Premises.	Number on Register.	Number of Inspections.	Number of written Notices.	Number of Occupiers Prosecuted.
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	7	—	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority	63	22	—	—
(iii) Other Premises under the Act (excluding out-workers premises) ...	...	...	—	—
Total	...	...	70	22

There are no factories in this area submitting lists of out-workers under Section 110 of the Act. Notifications were received of sixteen places of employment of out-workers in this district which had been included in lists submitted to other Councils. Sixteen inspections were made of out-workers premises and they were found to be satisfactory.

Service of Notices.

Statutory Notices under Section 93, Public Health Act, 1936, to abate nuisance ...	4
Statutory Notices under Section 75, Public Health Act, 1936, to provide a covered dustbin	5
Statutory Notices under Section 277, Public Health Act, 1936, requiring information as to ownership of premises	38
Statutory Notices under Section 39, Public Health Act, 1936, requiring execution of Works of drainage, etc., in Existing Building	1
Statutory Notices under Section 168, Housing Act, 1936, requiring information as to ownership of premises	2
Statutory Notice under Section 9 of the Housing Act, 1936, requiring the person having control of a house to execute works	1

SUMMARY

Statutory Notices to carry out works outstanding 31st December, 1949 ...	1
Statutory Notices to carry out works outstanding 31st December, 1950 ...	3
Statutory Notices to carry out work served during the year	11
Intimation Notices outstanding 31st December, 1949	44

Intimation Notices outstanding 31st December,							
1950	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
Intimation Notices served during the year							200

Water.

The whole of the district is within the area of the supply of the Metropolitan Water Board, and the supply has been satisfactory in quantity and quality.

All dwelling houses in the district are supplied from public mains direct to the houses with the exception of approximately twelve isolated cottages and outlying farms where the water is obtained from private sources.

During the year a new water main was provided in Crouch Lane from Newgatestreet Road to Lucas End, and seven residential premises previously supplied from private sources were connected to the main.

Samples of water from the private supplies at two nurseries in the area served by the new water main were submitted for bacteriological examination and the laboratory reports were unsatisfactory. The occupiers were warned that the water is unsuitable for drinking purposes.

Following representations regarding water supplies which it was alleged were being used for drinking purposes by employees at nurseries fronting the portion of Crouch Lane not served by the new water main, samples from a hydrant and from the water course from which the supply was obtained were submitted for bacteriological examination. The reports on both samples were unsatisfactory and the occupiers were warned that the water is unsuitable for drinking purposes.

Details of the reports on all samples of water taken during the year are shown in the table which follows.

The supply at Theobalds Park is from a deep well and following the unsatisfactory report on sample No. 9, cleansing and chlorination of the storage tank was undertaken but this did not remove the source of pollution. Subsequent sampling from various points on the supply system indicated that the cause may be a defect on the pumping main. Sample No. 14 was submitted for full chemical and bacteriological examination and a sample of extraneous matter taken from the storage tank was also submitted. This was found to be hemp yarn used for packing joints. The water was reported upon as suitable for drinking and domestic purposes but the report stated that it should be noted that on microscopical examination it was found that the water still included hemp fibres and it was possible therefore that organisms may re-occur.

As a result of these investigations arrangements were made for the installation of a chlorination plant to treat the water, but the plant had not been installed at the end of the year.

The supply at Cheshunt Lock Cottage (Samples No. 5 and 8) is river water which is passed through a porcelain candle filter.

The water supply at New River Cottage, Canada Nursery, is obtained by pumping from the New River and is treated by passing through a sand filter. Following the unsatisfactory reports on samples No. 19 and 20, the sand filter was renewed but sample No. 21 taken subsequently was reported upon as unsatisfactory. Arrangements were then made for the installation of a domestic porcelain candle filter to be installed.

As a result of the unsatisfactory reports on samples Nos. 15 and 16, these premises have now been connected to the Metropolitan Water Board mains.

Report on Water Samples.

No.	Date.	Address.	Plate Count 3 days 22°C	Plate Count 2 days 37°C	Approx. Pro'tions Faecal Coli per 100 ml.	Non-faecal Coli	Remarks.
1	28/3/50	Camping Ground, Theobalds Park, Standpipe ...	Too many to count	300	—	—	Satisfactory
2	28/3/50	C.W.S. Nursery, Park Lane, Tap off pumping main ...	... ... ...	10	7	—	Satisfactory
3	31/3/50	Camping Ground, Theobalds Park, Standpipe ...	... ... ...	31	13	8	100 Unsatisfactory
4	7/6/50	Camping Ground, Theobalds Park, Standpipe ...	... ... ...	12	3	—	Satisfactory
5	26/6/50	Cheshunt Lock Cottage, River Lea Bank	... ... ...	65	—	—	Satisfactory
6	17/7/50	Camping Ground, Theobalds Park, Deep well ...	... ... ...	—	260	50	100 Unsatisfactory
7	25/7/50	Camping Ground, Theobalds Park ...	...	7	4	—	Satisfactory
8	14/8/50	Cheshunt Lock Cottage, River Lea Bank	... ... ...	Too many to count	—	—	100 Unsatisfactory
9	14/8/50	Camping Ground, Theobalds Park ...	...	—	—	25	—
10	21/8/50	Camping Ground, Theobalds Park, Deep well ...	... ... ...	—	—	25	100 Unsatisfactory

11	21/8/50	Camping Ground, Theobalds Park, Standpipe ...	... ... ...	— — —	25	20	80	Unsatisfactory
12	21/8/50	Camping Ground, Theobalds Park, Storage Cistern ...	... ... ...	— — —	100	100	100	Unsatisfactory
13	28/8/50	Camping Ground, Theobalds Park, Deep well ...	... ... ...	— — —	100	100	100	Unsatisfactory
14	5/9/50	Camping Ground, Theobalds Park, Pumping main ...	... ... ...	— — —	—	—	—	Satisfactory
15	21/8/50	15, Eleanor Road, Waltham Cross, Pump from shallow well ...	— — —	— — —	25	60	40	Unsatisfactory	
16	28/8/50	15, Eleanor Road, Waltham Cross, Pump ...	... ... ...	— — —	200	—	100	Unsatisfactory
17	11/9/50	Watercourse, Roes Nursery, Crouch Lane ...	... ... ...	— — —	40	100	—	Unsatisfactory
18	11/9/50	Hydrant, Tybjerg Nursery, Crouch Lane ...	... ... ...	— — —	35	100	—	Unsatisfactory
19	21/11/50	New River Cottage, Canada Nursery	— — —	— — —	50	—	100	Unsatisfactory	
20	27/11/50	New River Cottage, Canada Nursery, Pump in kitchen ...	... ...	— —	35	—	100	Unsatisfactory
21	29/11/50	New River Cottage, Canada Nursery	— — —	— — —	50	100	—	Unsatisfactory	
22	5/12/50	New River Cottage, Canada Nursery	— — —	— — —	50	60	40	Unsatisfactory	
23	11/12/50	Westgate Nursery, Crouch Lane	... — —	— — —	25	100	—	Unsatisfactory	
24	11/12/50	Springfield Nursery, Crouch Lane	... — —	— — —	100	13	—	100	Unsatisfactory

Swimming Bath.

There are no public baths or pools in the area. The swimming pool of the Cheshunt Swimming Club which is privately owned is operated on the fill and empty system with water supplied by the Metropolitan Water Board. A drip feed chlorinator is used and partial circulation of the water is obtained by pumping. Tests for free chlorine are carried out with a Chlorotex indicator.

Nine samples were taken during the season, one for full chemical and bacteriological examination and eight for bacteriological examination only. Of the nine bacteriological reports eight were reported as satisfactory and one as unsatisfactory. The following is an extract from the full chemical and bacteriological report:—

“This sample has opalescence causing turbidity which, for a swimming bath water’ is objectionably great. Lack of clarity is objectionable in preventing rapid bactericidal action by chlorine and from the aspect of safety may make the deeper parts of the bath obscure. The organic quality is passable but bacterial content is high although the number of Bact. coli—index of contamination by excremental matters—is small. Although not considered unsuitable for swimming bath purposes, the water is not of the high standard of quality desirable, in particular with respect to lack of clarity”.

Movable Dwellings.

Consents under the Hertfordshire County Council Act, 1935, were renewed in respect of twenty-nine movable dwellings on the Willows Site, Waltham Cross, for a further period of twelve months. New consents in respect of seven movable dwellings were granted for a similar period for this site.

Consents were also granted for the siting of caravans at Penton House Nursery, High Street, Cheshunt and at the rear of 209, Windmill Lane, in the latter case subject to a concrete standing being provided.

Consent in respect of the siting of a caravan at a Nursery in Crouch Lane was refused. The applicant appealed against the Council's refusal, but the appeal was not determined before the end of the year.

Infestation.

The steps taken to combat infestation have been the same as in previous years, namely, steam treatment of bedding and clothing, and the use of contact insecticides.

Hand sprayers and contact insecticides in small tins are available from the Public Health Department for purchase by householders for follow up treatment or for use where infestation is slight.

Fifteen visits were made for disinfection purposes during the year.

House Long Horn Beetle.

An infestation of roofing timbers caused by the House Long Horn Beetle was reported in July at a detached dwelling house in Flamstead End.

The beetle attacks only seasoned soft wood and in buildings, the attack always starts in the structural timbers in the roof and attic and gradually works downwards.

The period of development from egg to beetle occupies from three to eleven years according to the condition of the timber in which the larva is feeding.

Control measures consist of the replacement of the powdered portions of the timber together with further treatment with liquid insecticide.

The insect has only rarely been responsible for serious damage to building timbers in this country but it is essential that its further spread should be checked. It is important therefore, that property owners and others should recognise the damage where it occurs and that control measures should be applied without delay.

A survey of other houses in the vicinity was undertaken in consultation with the Forest Products Research Laboratory and no evidence of infestation was found.

In the infested house the damaged roofing timbers were replaced by the owner, and the remaining timbers treated by a specialist firm in accordance with the recommendations of the Forest Products Research Laboratory.

Rats and Mice.

On the coming into operation on the 1st April, 1950, of the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949, the Council became the statutory authority for rodent control work within their district. Previously the position was that as from the 1st April, 1949, the Council had accepted delegation of the powers and duties of the County Council under the Rats and Mice (Destruction Act) 1919.

Treatment of infestation at private dwellings is carried out free of charge, but a charge is made for rodent control work done at other premises.

The following table shows the rodent control work carried out during the nine months ending 31st March, 1950.

Private Business Council
Dwellings Premises Properties Total

Surveys	on complaint	53	18	10	81
	under Infestation Order	...	—	4	5
	Total...	...	53	22	15
					90
Premises Found To Be Infested.	with rats ...	...	25	15	6
	with mice	...	14	2	7
					23
Treatments.	No. of treatments completed.	...	60	19	14
	Visits made for the purpose	...	311	112	98
					521

The following table shows the rodent control work carried out during the period 31st March, 1950, to 31st December, 1950, in the form required by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries:—

Prevalence of Rats and Mice.

Prevalence of Rats and Mice.		Number of properties in Local Authority's Area in which infestation was			Analysis. Number infested by Mice only.		
		Notified by	Otherwise	Recorded	Total.	Major.	Rats — Minor.
Type of Property.	Total.	—	—	3	3	2	1
Local Authority's property	6	6	—	18	99	14	71
Dwelling Houses	... 6089	81	—	11	42	17	14
Business Premises	... 650	31	—	1	6	3	3
Agricultural Property	... 200	5	—	—	—	—	—
Total	... 6945	117	33	150	36	89	25

Measures of control by Local Authority.

nosity.	Block treatments of properties in different occupancies under Section 6 (1) or by informal arrangement Surface. Associated					
	No. of Sewers.	No. of manholes occu- pencies.	No. of Blocks. treated.	No. of Mice	No. of Rats. only.	Number of Treatments carried out Under Section 5 (1)
Number of Properties served under Section 4 with occupier treat- ment Date	By arrangement	With occupier	Mice	Rats.	only.	Under Section 5 (1)

During the year two maintenance treatments of the soil sewers were carried out and in the first, treatment was confined to those sections of sewers found to be infested when the initial treatment was carried out in July, 1949. In the second maintenance treatment carried out in August, 1950, the same area was dealt with plus 10% of the remaining manholes throughout the district.

Details of the sewer treatments are given in the following table:—

Treatment	Date Comm.	Total No. of M'holes	No. Baited	Average Pre-bait Takes			No. Take
				Complete Take	Partial Take	Total Take	
1. Initial	20.7.49	366	306	12	18	30	276
2. Initial	26.8.49	366	46	1	9	10	36
3. 1st Maint'nce	24.1.50	366	67	2	12	14	58
4. 2nd Maint'nce	9.8.50	366	103	5	13	18	85

Refuse Collection and Disposal.

Refuse Collection is carried out by means of five Shelvoke and Drewry Chelsea Type Freighters and disposal is by controlled tipping in a dis-used gravel pit. A weekly collection is normally maintained but in December, owing to exceptional sickness amongst the men the normal collection inevitably fell into arrears and a number of complaints were received. Casual labour for this work cannot be obtained and the position had to be met by working overtime.

A new refuse collection vehicle, the purchase of which was authorised in March, 1949, was delivered on 28th February, 1950. This vehicle was fitted with a compressed air bin spraying appliance and after a short experience in its use a number of disadvantages in this method of treating dustbins were apparent.

The D.D.T. Emulsion used for spraying was prepared by mixing a D.D.T. Concentrate with water

producing a white liquid. When sprayed on to a dustbin, however, the quantity used was not sufficient for the colour of the liquid to be seen and the sprayed bin had the appearance of being wetted as if with water only. The D.D.T. emulsion has a slight pleasant smell but it was not sufficiently penetrating to be detected by the householder after the bin had been sprayed.

In many places where there is a long carry it is the practice to empty several dustbins into an aluminium skep which the dustman carries to the vehicle and bins in these positions could not be sprayed unless this practice was abandoned.

While it was considered that spraying with D.D.T. was theoretically sound, and that repeated applications would build up an effective residual deposit, in view of the considerations mentioned the Council decided to abandon the spraying method and in its place to treat dustbins with Gammexane Powder using sprinkler containers. This method has the advantage that the house holder is aware that the dustbin has been treated since the powder can be seen and it has a distinctive odour. The treatment is taken to the bin and this is an advantage where there are long carries in that it is not necessary to take all bins out to the vehicle.

Details of salvage sales during the year together with the figures for 1949 were as follows:—

	1949					1950				
	Weight		Value			Weight		Value		
	T.	Cwts	£	s.	d.	T.	Cwts	£	s.	d.
Paper ...	... 182	3½	1348	5	1	189	15	1168	4	4
Pig Food	... 156	0	156	0	0	156	0	156	0	0
Rags ...	... 4	4	89	16	0	9	3½	259	4	10
Bottles and Jars	14	16	66	0	10	14	4½	64	12	5
Light Metal		5½	6	8	6		16½	54	0	4
TOTALS	357	9	£1666	10	5	369	19½	£1702	1	11

The cost of refuse collection and disposal for the year ended 31st March, 1950, after the income from salvage sales had been deducted, was as follows :—

Refuse Collection and Disposal	£6377
Cost per 1000 of the population (22,180)	£287.51

Comparable figures for the year ending 31st March, 1949, were :—

Refuse Collection and Disposal	£5851
Cost per 1000 of the population (21,210)	£275.86

The Council have a contract for the sale of waste paper with Messrs Thames Board Mills, until March, 1953.

Salvage publicity during the year was undertaken by the use of posters, window displays and pavement stencils.

Collection of kitchen waste is carried out from communal street bins by a private contractor under annual contract, and as from the 1st March, the contract with the existing contractor was renewed for a further year. The bins are regularly cleansed at the contractors depot, and spraying of the bins and bin stands with D.D.T. is undertaken during the summer months.

Refuse Dumps.

Dumping of refuse is controlled by consents granted under the Hertfordshire County Council Act, 1935, and sites previously excavated for gravel which are now being filled were kept under observation.

A sample of water from the Eleanor Cross Road Tip of the Twickenham Sand and Gravel Company was submitted for bacteriological examination in collaboration with the County Health Inspector, and the report stated that the present condition of the water

did not indicate a tendency towards de-oxygenation and the attendant disadvantages and nuisance.

No new consents were granted during the year.

INSPECTION and SUPERVISION of FOOD

Milk and Dairies.

Under the provisions of the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949, which came into operation on the 1st October, 1949, the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries is responsible for the registration of dairy farms and for the enforcement of the regulations on dairy farms.

The Council retained responsibility for those provisions which apply outside dairy farms, for the registration of dairies which are not dairy farms and dairy men who are not dairy farmers.

Fourteen visits to dairies were made during the year, and eight samples of milk from various retailers were submitted for examination. All the samples satisfied the prescribed tests.

Reports relating to twelve samples of school milk taken by the County Council were received and these showed that all the samples were satisfactory.

Milk Licences.

Licences were granted during the year as follows:

Tuberculin Tested—Dealer's Licence ..	...	3
Tuberculin Tested—Supplementary Licence	...	2
Pasteurised—Dealer's Licence ..	...	3
Pasteurised—Supplementary Licence	...	3
Sterilised—Dealer's Licence ...	...	9
Sterilised—Supplementary Licence ...	...	4

Meat and Other Foods.

During the year five hundred and fifty three visits were made to shops and premises where food is prepared or exposed for sale as detailed in the following table:—

Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	...	20
Butchershops	...	...	...	...	...	31
Fish shops	...	...	...	...	...	26
Ice Cream Premises	...	...	...	...	...	108
Cafes and Restaurants	...	...	...	...	...	125
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	28
Other Food Shops and Food Premises	...	...	...	...	...	215

The following food stuffs were surrendered as unsound and unfit for human consumption:—

Canned Goods of all descriptions	...	...	330 tins
Pigs Heads	33 lbs.	Bottled Fruit	... 2 jars
Sheeps Heads	144 lbs.	Bacon	... 15 lbs.
Shredded Suet	5 lbs.	Rabbits	... 60 lbs.
Hake	56 lbs.	Tea...	... 12½ lbs.
Dabs	70 lbs.	Marmalade	... 2 jars
Fish Paste	64 jars	Corn Flakes	... 2 pkts.
Cheese	30 lbs.	Sandwich Spread	2 jars
Butter...	2¾ lbs.	Xmas Puddings	... 24 lbs.
Lard	2 lbs.		

Slaughterhouses.

There are no slaughterhouses in regular use in this district but two premises are used occasionally for the slaughter of pigs.

CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED.

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed if known	—	—	—	—	27
Number inspected	...	—	—	—	27
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis.</i>					
Whole carcases condemned	...	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	...	—	—	—	1
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis	...	—	—	—	3.7
<i>Tuberculosis only.</i>					
Whole carcases condemned	...	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	...	—	—	—	2
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	...	—	—	—	7.4

Survey of Fish Shops.

During the year a survey of all fish shops in the district was undertaken. Ten establishments were visited, and these are divided into two groups.

- (1) Fish Friers.
- (2) Wet and Dry Fishmongers.

GROUP 1. FISH FRIERS. Seven premises.

General Structure of Shops.

Walls	All brickwork. Three finished with painted plaster. Three with glazed tiles. One with painted match boarding.
Ceilings	All painted or plastered with one exception of painted match boarding.
Floors	The floors varied—two were tiled, four wooden and covered with linoleum and one concrete.
Ventilation	All premises had natural means of ventilation.
Lighting	All premises had natural lighting supplemented by electricity.

General Structure of Preparation Room.

Walls	All brickwork, finished mainly with distemper, one exception was painted plaster.
Ceilings	Three ceilings were of corrugated asbestos limewashed, the remainder were distempered plaster.
Floors	The floors in every case were concrete.
Ventilation	All premises had natural means of ventilation.
Lighting	All premises had natural lighting supplemented by electricity.

In one case there was no preparation room the preparation of the potatoes etc., being done in the open, the only protection being a cantilevered corrugated iron roof.

Toilet Facilities.

Water closets	Satisfactory in all cases.
---------------	----------------------------

Wash hand basins and water supply In six of the establishments the occupiers lived on the premises. Wash hand basins with hot and cold water were provided in four cases. In the other establishments no wash hand basins were provided, the sink being used. Hot water was obtained from a copper by hand bowl or heated on gas stoves.

Equipment.

Tables for fish preparing Mainly wood. Two constructed of concrete.

Sinks and water supply Glazed stoneware sinks were provided in each case.

Fish Friers All the establishments had modern gas fired fish friers.

Storage.

Refrigeration Three of the establishments had refrigerators, the remainder ice boxes of various types.

GROUP 2. WET & DRY FISHMONGERS. Three premises.

General Structure of Shops.

Walls One glazed tiles. One granolithic finish. One painted plaster.

Ceilings Painted plaster in all cases.

Floors One tiled. One granolithic finish. One wooden.

Ventilation All premises had natural lighting, supplemented by electricity.

General Structure of Preparation Room.

Walls Two painted plaster. One tiled.

Ceilings All painted plaster.

Floors Two concrete. One wooden.

Ventilation All premises had natural means of ventilation.

Lighting All premises had natural lighting supplemented by electricity.

Toilet Facilities.

Water closets	Satisfactory in two cases. Not provided in the other establishment.
Wash hand basins and water supply	In one establishment two wash hand basins with hot and cold water were provided. In the other establishment no wash hand basins were provided, in one case the sink being used but with cold water only.

Equipment.

Tables for fish preparing Wood in all establishments.

Sinks and water supply Glazed stone in two cases and teak in the other.

Storage.

Refrigeration Two of the establishments had refrigerators, the other had an ice box.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE TABULATED FINDINGS.

Structural condition.

The majority of the buildings were of modern construction. None of the buildings were exceptionally old and defects attributable to age did not arise.

A noticeable feature in all the establishments was the difference between the wall finishes of the shop and preparation room. The floors of concrete construction were easily cleansed whereas those of wooden construction with linoleum covering presented more difficulty.

Yards and Refuse Accommodation.

The condition of the paving and drainage of the outside yards was in the main satisfactory. All premises were provided with refuse bins for waste fish offal, etc.,

and in the majority of cases this was removed two or three times a week.

Vermin and Fly Control.

No evidence of rodent infestation was observed at the time of inspection. In the main there was no fly nuisance from the empty fish boxes as they were returned daily.

Overalls.

In every case all the food handling staff were supplied with clean overalls.

Clean Food Byelaws.

In February the Council made Byelaws for securing the observance of sanitary and cleanly conditions and practices in connection with the handling, wrapping and delivery of food and in connection with the sale of food in the open air. The Byelaws were in the form of the Ministry of Food Model Series I without amendment.

The Byelaws were confirmed by the Minister on 22nd May, 1950, and came into operation on 26th June, 1950.

In August, copies of the Byelaws were distributed to two hundred and twenty-nine food retailers in the district with a covering letter stressing the importance of securing a high standard of food hygiene and asking that the provisions of the byelaws should be brought to the notice of all food handlers.

Ice Cream.

SAMPLING.

Early in the year the Public Health Laboratory at Hertford obtained delivery of the necessary equipment to carry out the examination of ice cream samples by the methylene blue test and for the grading of samples

in Ministry of Health Provisional Grades. Plate counts on the samples and presumptive tests for B.Coli are not carried out at the laboratory.

During the period from 12th April, 1950 to 11th September, 1950, fifty-six samples of ice cream and one sample of ice lolly were submitted to the laboratory for examination.

The results may be summarised as follows:—

Grades.	Wrapped	Unwrapped	Total.
	Ice Cream.	Ice Cream.	
I	15	13	28
II	8	3	11
III	4	10	14
IV	1	3	4

When the methylene blue test for ice cream was introduced it was pointed out that the conclusions and suggested gradings were at present provisional but that the test for bacterial cleanliness appeared to provide the best available for the present purpose. It was suggested that if out of the four grades recommended ice cream consistently failed to reach Grades I and II it would be reasonable to regard this as indicating defects in the manufacture or of handling which call for further investigation.

The test is not a statutory test and non-compliance with it does not constitute an offence.

On the sample results further investigations were necessary in the case of four retailers. At three of these premises ice cream was sold from bulk and it was suspected that the fault responsible for the unsatisfactory results was the method of sterilising the ice cream serving equipment. Improved methods were introduced and in one case subsequent sampling showed satisfactory results. In the other three cases, the re-

tailers changed the source of supply and subsequent samples were satisfactory.

Registrations.

The Food and Drugs Act, 1938, requires that premises used for the sale, storage and manufacture of ice cream must be registered by the local authority.

There were at the end of the year 6 premises on the register, at which ice cream was manufactured and sold, and 44 at which it was being stored and sold.

Cafes, Refreshment Houses and Coffee Stalls.

Statutory notices were served in April, 1947, and October, 1949, in respect of the Theobalds Cafe, High Street, Waltham Cross, requiring the provision of drainage and sanitary conveniences. In January the building was demolished.

In February a cesspool and drainage was provided at the Riverside Cafe, Great Cambridge Road. This building is subject to temporary building licence.

During the year 125 inspections were made of cafe and restaurant kitchens and the standard of food hygiene at these premises was generally good.

Adulteration of Food.

The Food and Drugs Inspector of the County Council, which is the Food and Drugs Authority, has kindly supplied the following particulars of samples taken in Cheshunt during the year :—

Article	No. Procured	No. Genuine.	No. Not Genuine
Milk	13	13	—
Olive Oil	1	1	—

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPT.
MANOR HOUSE,
CHESHUNT.

August, 1951.

CONTENTS

	PAGE		PAGE
Adulteration of Food ..	42	Mortuary	8
Ambulance	7	Movable Dwellings ..	26
Area	3	National Assistance Act, 1948	9
Blood Transfusion.. ..	7	Notifiable Diseases.. ..	10
British Red Cross Society	9	Poliomyelitis	13
Cafes, Refreshment Houses and Coffee Stalls.. ..	42	Population	3
Clean Food Byelaws ..	40	Public Health Committee	1
Day Nursery	7	Rats and Mice	28
Deaths—Cause of	5	Refuse Collection and Disposal	31
Disinfection	12	Refuse Dumps	33
District Nurses	7	Sanitary Inspection of the Area	16
Factories—Inspection of ..	20	Scahies	8
Fish Shops—Survey of ..	36	School Nurses	7
Food Poisoning Outbreaks	14	Service of Notices	21
Health Visitors	7	Slaughter Houses	35
Home Help Service	7	Staff	1
House Long Horn Beetle..	27	Swimming Bath	26
Housing Act, 1949— Improvement Grants	18	Tuberculosis	10
Housing Statistics ..	17	Vital Statistics	3
Ice Cream - Registrations	42	Water	22
Ice Cream—Sampling ..	40	Welfare Centres	7
Infestation	27		
Laboratory Facilities ..	8		
Mass Radiography	11		
Measles & Whooping Cough	12		
Meat and Other Foods ..	35		
Midwives	7		
Milk and Dairies	34		
Milk Licences	34		

